Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1555.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

UNITED STATES, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

With all and ſingular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the ſaid Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, Auguſt 29, 1797.

N. B. The Inventory may be ſeen at my Office

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very ſuperior quality now diſcharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for ſale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP
Hamburg Packet,
SILAS SWAIN, Maſter,
For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commiſſioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the ſale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an eſſential ſervice to a great number of individuals by publiſhing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF TREDY O'HARA, who ſome years ſince kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambroſe Marſhal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eaſtern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive intereſting information.

Auguſt 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnſton, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *verſus* Samuel Cunningham. }

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to atttend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *1aw8w.

The Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conſtables' office, the north eaſt corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, where the friends of thoſe ſick perſons who deſire to be removed to the City Hoſpital, are requeſted to make application—Alſo, a Hearſe will be kept in readineſs for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wiſh to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furniſhed with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick Houſe, on the South ſide of Filbert ſtreet, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The Houſe is not plaſtered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houſes. It is ſuitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Cheſnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGGN almoſt new, with a frame—and a pair of harneſs (Engliſh collars) has never been uſed—price 90 Dolls.

A Horſe 16 hands high, ſeven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harneſs—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. d1w

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of "The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASUR, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambries,
Platillas
Brittannias
Rouanes
Brown Holland
Checks and ſtripes
Ticklenburgs
Oznaburgs
White ſheetings
Diaper
Brown rolls
Umbrellas
Hair ribbons
Black and white laces
Ruſſia and Dutch ſail cloth
Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Dutch calf ſkins
Prime madder
Shell'd Barley
Looking glaſſes
Hollow glaſs ware
Slates
Coffee mills
Braſs kettles
Scythes and ſtraw knives
Toys aſſorted in boxes
Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Bhiladelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, eithe bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *Auguſt* 29.—6t

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick Houſe, handſomely ſituated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage houſe and two ſtables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with ſtalls in the two ſtables for 27 horſes. The healthineſs and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a deſirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiouſneſs of the houſe, its central poſition, and the largeneſs of the ſtables, make it every ſuitable for a tavern, for which it has always been conſidered as a capital ſtand. Inquire on the premiſes, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Juſt received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-ſtreet, a freſh ſupply of

Genuine Balſam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botaniſt procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is conſidered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is alſo of ſingular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may alſo be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second ſtreet, and T. STIFF, 55, New-ſtreet, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having obſerved the happy effect of the medicine, (ſeveral caſes of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large ſupply, a part of which he has juſt received.

Auguſt 3. 1aw3w

A Cook wanted.

A WOMAN who underſtands the buſineſs and can bring good recommendations, may find employ and receive generous wages by applying at No. 67, north Seventh-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15. *3t

Wanted to purchaſe,

A pair of ſtout, well broke Horſes, young and ſound. Enquire at Mr. Oellers' Hotel, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Application muſt be made immediately.

Auguſt 12 *3t

Inſurance Cmpany of Noorth America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, purſuant to the fifth clauſe of their Charter, and at the requeſt of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thouſand Shares, and upwares," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into conſideration ſuch Regulations or Bye Laws as may be preſented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&ſtS25

The Partnerſhip,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Houſe are deſired to render the ſame to T. B. Freeman; and thoſe indebted to the Houſe are deſired to make payment to him—By whom buſineſs will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 7 eod4w

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race ſtreets.

July 27. 2aw4w

Roſs & Simſon,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogſheads, / Tierces, and / Barrels.

A ſmall parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica ſpirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hoſiery to be ſold by the package
A few hampers beſt Engliſh cheeſe.

July 27. dtf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 1wmwſtf

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wiſhes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glaſs-houſe, Chryſtal of all kinds, having particular means for the conſtruction of the kilns, pots, &c. and poſſeſſing likewiſe the articles uſed in the Glaſs houſes of England and France, having werked a long while in moſt of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deſerving of public approbation—He, who wiſhes to ſpeak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-ſtreet.

Auguſt 24. *4t

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras ſtreets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A large aſſortment of India Muſlins, coarſe and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Iriſh Linens and Sheetings, well aſſorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of firſt quality
Eaſt India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimſtone

Mordecai Lewis.

Auguſt 12. 3awim

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-ſtreet.*

July 27. eot2t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo giyen,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1797. } d1m

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 54,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs ug 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwſ4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon,* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thought expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections:

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2.

CITY HALL, September 1, 1797.

THE Inſpectors of the Health-Office, on the recommendation of the College of Phyſicians, and other gentlemen of the faculty, and after conſultation with ſeveral of their fellow citizens, on mature deliberation adopted ſundry reſolutions founded on the laws for regulating the Health-Office, which in their opinion would be moſt likely to prevent the ſpreading of infection; thoſe reſolutions were ſubmitted to the Governor, and at the earneſt ſolicitations of the Inſpectors, were ſanctioned by his Proclamation of 23d Auguſt, 1797. The Inſpectors flatter themſelves, that as far as thoſe reſolutions have been acted on, the moſt ſalutary effects have followed; and had they been carried into earlier operation, greater benefits would have reſulted.

To impreſs this belief on their fellow-citizens, and as far as poſſible to draw forth their co-operation, the inſpectors deem it only neceſſary to ſtate the manner in which thoſe reſolutions have been acted on.

No ſick perſon has been removed unleſs the attending phyſician declared to the health officer that their particular ſituation made it neceſſary—no force has been uſed or ever was contemplated.

When perſons with infectious fevers have been ſituated in confined places, every perſon belonging to the houſe, as well as thoſe adjoining, except the neceſſary attendants, have been preſſingly adviſed to remove—yellow flags have been placed at the doors to prevent unneceſſary intercourſe—and in the neighbourhood of Penn ſtreet, were the infection appeared moſt malignant, a fence has been erected to ſtop the communication with that part of the city. The city hoſpital with ſeveral out buildings have been kept in complete order for the reception of the ſick, and a number of tents pitched for the accommodation of families, whoſe connexion with the ſick made it neceſſary for them to remove.

Doct. Cox—North Second ſtreet.
Doct. Pleaſants—No. 133, South Second ſtreet.
Doct. Church—No. 1, Little South Water ſtreet.
Doct. Dobel—No. 180, S. Second ſtr.
Doct. Leib— Northern Liberties, were appointed to ſeek out and adminiſter relief to ſuch perſons as required aſſiſtance.

After this view of the ſubject the inſpectors truſt that all ſick or indiſpoſed perſons, as well as thoſe employed in the care of them, will ſee the propriety of an early application to their family phyſicians, doctor Duffield, conſuling phyſician for the port of Philadelphia, or to the before mentioned phyſicians appointed by the board, that the neceſſary relief may be adminiſtered—and the inſpectors again requeſt, that the phyſicians generally will report ſuch caſes as may come within their knowledge, that the ſtatements of the progreſs of the diſorder may be publiſhed to their fellow citizens.

Approved by the board,
JOHN MILLER, Jun. Chairman.

While the foregoing addreſs was under conſideration, being explanatory of the former reſolutions of the board, the following new members requeſted and had leave to withdraw.

STEPHEN GIRARD,
JOHN CONNELLY.
CALEB LOWNES,
JAMES SWAINE.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy
Ditto ditto Claret in caſes
Juſt received, and for Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
Aug. 21. 2awtf

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt. Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 29.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, *September 2.*

Liſt of all the Burials in the ſeveral Grave-Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

From THURSDAY noon till FRIDAY noon.

Name of Burial Ground.	*Adults.*	*Children.*
Chriſt Church	0	0
St. Peter's	0	0
St Paul's	0	0
Firſt Preſbyterian	0	0
Second Preſbyterian	0	0
Third Preſbyterian	1	0
Scotch Preſbyterian	0	0
Aſſociate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Chapel	1	1
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends	0	0
Free Quakers	0	1
Swedes	0	1
German Lutheran	1	0
German Calviniſts	0	0
Moravians	0	0
Baptiſts	0	0
Methodiſts	1	0
Univerſaliſts	0	0
Jews	0	0
Potter's Field	0	1
City Hoſpital	3	1
Kenſington	3	1
Coates's	0	0
Total for the laſt 24 hours.	10	6

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in city, dated May 25.

"The departure of M——e is not leſs a ſubject ſubject of rejoicing to the very few Americans here who are ſtill attached to the genuine principles of their government, than it is a ſtriking example of the diſcernment of our illuſtrious Preſident. Candor obliges us to avow the unequivocal uniformity of Mr. M——'s political conduct ſince his arrival in this country—in no inſtance has he deviated from the path, that the jacobinical faction muſt have pointed out, nor ceaſed to vilify whenever a popular occaſion offered, not only our conſtitution, as being formed on unequal principles, but the immortal Waſhington and Adams, as meriting the fate of Ceſar and Louis. It is however a ſource of real conſolation, that if his diplomatical abilities have been found incompetent to ſupport the reſpectability of his country in this republic; they have not been crowned with that compleat ſucceſs he has unceaſingly aimed at. There is ſcarcely a man in the councils of 250 or 500, whoſe talents and patriotiſm have avoided the Orleans and jacobin faction, but deplores the unhappy diſſentions of the two republics, and will aſſuredly ſtand forward at the firſt convenient opportunity, to unite our countries by the moſt indiſſoluble ties of amity. It is, I preſume, unneceſſary to enlarge on Mr. M—'s political life here, as his recal ſufficiently evinces that he is held in America in that point of view he has ſo juſtly and uniformly merited. While I am ſpeaking of public men, the duty I owe to my country renders it impoſſible for me to paſs over in ſilence the conduct of Mr. S———h, the United States Conſul in this city; his avowed principles are perfectly congenial with thoſe of Mr. M——e, he has been the faithful organ and interpreter of the ſentiments of his protector, illuſtrated by all the virulence of expreſſions, which his ſmall knowledge of the French language enabled him to effect. The force of his mind is unequal to the taſk of ſupporting a good cauſe, or of aiding a bad one; and we are therefore more indebted to his inability than his intentions; the former is ſo flagrant, that even his warmeſt advocates are compelled into the confeſſion. To ſupply in ſome meaſure this inſeparable defect, he has a ſecretary, or as is termed here, a chancellor, a Frenchman by birth, not leſs unequivocal in his opinions, or leſs vigilant in diſſeminating them; it is through this impure medium that has neceſſarily paſſed every part of our governmental operations; it is in this way that our leaders have been cenſured here, and even vilified—our citizens repreſented on the eve of a revolution, and ready to embrace the diſciple of a Robeſpierre, or any emiſſary of deſpotiſm."

One Darius Moffett, has lately ſet up a Rights-of-Man paper at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. His motto, (*Libertas et* NATALE SOLUM) he thus renders:—Liberty and our free-*born* Rights! The ſublime principle of *patriotiſm* is a thing wholly above the narrow comprehenſions of ſo ignorant a herd as the *Backs* of this country.

To the Printers of Newſpapers in Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

The ſubject of the following obſervations being of general importance, I requeſt you will publiſh them in your ſeveral papers, and oblige

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

THERE are few political duties more important, but like other important duties there are few leſs attended to, than the duty of election. If repreſentation be intended to expreſs the will of the citizens, ſurely none but citizens ought to be ſuffered to meddle with elections. For if others than citizens interfere in elections, elections are no longer pure, repreſentation is no longer an expreſſion of the will of the people, but a corrupt and heterogeneous ſource of adulterated opinions.

The inhabitants of this ſtate may be diſtributed into ſeveral claſſes. Firſt, Natives qualified to vote at elections. Second, Natives not qualified to vote; and, Third, Emigrants into this ſtate. This laſt claſs may be ſubdivided into other claſſes: 1ſt, emigrants citizens of ſome other of the United States, and therefore of this ſtate, and reſident here long enough to be qualified to vote. 2d, Emigrants citizens of other ſtates, and therefore of this ſtate, but not reſident here long enough to be qualified to vote. 3d, Emigrants from foreign countries, who have become citizens of this ſtate, and qualified to vote. 4th, Emigrants from foreign countries, who have not become citizens of this ſtate, and are not qualified to vote.

With reſpect to emigrants from other ſtates, there is ſuch a general analogy between the governments of the ſeveral ſtates, that there is leſs danger to be apprehended from their opinions on our repreſentation. But when we reflect on the vaſt number of emigrants from foreign countries, ſpread every where through the United States, and the prodigious diſcordancy between the principles of their governments and ours, we muſt view with ſome apprehenſion the effect of their interference in our elections, till they have been long enough among us, in ſome meaſure to forget their own prejudices, and adopt ours. In all governments, but eſpecially in a democratic government, opinion is the ſupport of the government, and unleſs the opinion of the electors harmonize with the principles of our government, the voice of our repreſentation will be at war with the principles of our conſtitution, and our government will gradually or ſuddenly be ſubverted—A fearful reflection! when we ſurvey the motley variety of our inhabitants, and the careleſs conduct of our election officers. We have among us French, Germans, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, &c. ſome who fled from oppreſſion, ſome from poverty, and ſome from the gallows; ſome who have been bred up in ignorance, ſome in villainy, ſome in the bigotry of ſuperſtition, ſome in the deluſions of infidelity, ſome in the chains of deſpotiſm, and ſome in the confuſions of anarchy. Of the French, ſome admire the old tyranny, ſome the licentiouſneſs, anarchy, and inſurrection of the revolution. Of the Engliſh, ſome are for a ſeven years parliament, ſome for a parliament of one year, ſome for a republic, ſome for a limited monarchy, and ſome for the divine right of kings. Two rebellions within 30 years in Scotland, mark the ſtrong paſſions and prejudices in the minds of the Scotch. Of the Iriſh it muſt be owned, that the permanent examples of riot and miſchief, which they ſee before them at home, render them too often dangerous inhabitants of other countries; and in many inſtances they carry that hatred, which they bear to their own government, into every other government under which they live. With what an inundation of corruption muſt ſuch a maſs of diſcordant opinions, principles, manners and habits threaten to overwhelm America, if they are ſuffered all at once, and before they can be gradually corrected by ours, to interfere in our elections, affect our repreſentation, and operate in our laws? How carefully ought our conſtitution and our laws to guard againſt a ſudden or great introduction of ſuch foreign and heterogeneous materials into the adminiſtration of our government. And how carefully ought our election officers (eſpecially in the preſent convulſed ſtate of Europe, when the minds of all emigrants from that country muſt be greatly inflamed) to watch over the execution of the election laws, with all the tenderneſs of conſcience and ſanctity of an oath. For this vigilance and diligence they are anſwerable both to God and to the ſtate. To the ſtate from the obligations of a public duty, every deviation from which is an indictable offence: To God, becauſe they have ſolemnly called on his name, to witneſs the manner in which they execute this office. If judges of courts of juſtice, even in ſmall matters, adhere with conſcience and exactneſs to eſtabliſhed rules; much more ought the judges of the great court of the citizens, at elections, adhere to the fundamental rules of our government in the moſt important part of its adminiſtration; in that part of it the adminiſtration of which affects the whole. For the ſatisfaction of ſuch as may not have enquired into the rules which our conſtitution and laws have laid down for aſcertaining, who are entitled to vote at our elections, I ſhall, in another paper, give a ſhort, but I hope a juſt, view of the exiſting laws on this ſubject; adhering to the diſtribution of the inhabitants, which I have already ſtated, into natives of this ſtate, and emigrants into it.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. V.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addreſſed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I SHALL make no apology now for conſidering Mr. Jefferſon the head of what is called the French party in America: Nor will it be deemed a reflection by himſelf, I preſume, to be thought the *head* of a party which he *himſelf*, it would appear, eſteems the moſt honorable in all its *body*. Yet, however honorable it may be, to be conſidered the head of a republican party, as in truth it is, I cannot agree with that diſtinguiſhed character, enlightened as he may be, in ſome of the things he would attach, as neceſſary, to thoſe principles.

That his excellency, the vice-preſident, is a ſincere and devoted friend to republicaniſm, I never doubted. But that he ever was *ſome things*, which the letter now to be examined into ſhews him to be, I never could have ſuſpected. With reſpect to our ideas of republicaniſm, which is of itſelf but an indefinite thing, we may indeed differ, and yet both be honeſt. But the impropriety of being the head of a French party in America, when that nation are doing all the injury in their power to us, having never ſtruck ſo enlightened and virtuous a patriot, is to me indeed aſtoniſhing. Well might Mr. Jefferſon ſay then, that "our political ſituation is prodigiouſly changed, &c."—from "that noble love of liberty and republican form of government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, &c." That noble love of liberty which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, was attended with an attachment to our own country in preference to all others; and not a diſpoſition to invite our enemies, by declaring to them our diviſions and feelings in their favor, to make aggreſſions, and perhaps invaſions on us: Nor would there have been a man in America, I am perſuaded, leſs apt in the late revolution, to have held out a doctrine like this to *Great-Britain*, than Mr. Jefferſon himſelf. How it can be patriotiſm in the one caſe, and not in the other, even admitting that an attachment to Great-Britain in preference to our country had taken place, I cannot conceive. But let us examine the change, from our former diſpoſitions towards Great-Britain, which is *ſuppoſed* to have taken place on the principles laid down in the letter itſelf, without regard to the leaning which has *actually* taken place towards France.

"Inſtead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," ſays Mr. Jefferſon, "an anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic party has ariſen. Their avowed object is to impoſe on us the ſubſtance, as they have already given us the form of the Britiſh government.

How far we have deviated from that noble love of liberty by the ſtandard here laid down, viz. a departure from a republican form of government, (if not wholly dependant on the different ideas which different perſons entertain of that indefinite term) would require an elaborate diſcuſſion, upon the abſtract principles of government, which neither the bounds of the preſent enquiry permit, nor the nature of the accuſation renders neceſſary. The other part of the charge, which is rather more definite and reducible to ſome more certain rule, includes every thing neceſſary to be enquired into on this head. If an anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic party has in *reality* ariſen, then indeed have we deviated from that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war. But the exiſtence of monarchy and ariſtocracy in the hopes and wiſhes of one party, or the imaginations of another, is no proof of the actual exiſtence of either among us. It is eaſy to aſcertain the real exiſtence of theſe, if any ſuch exiſtence there is.

The government of America is a ſyſtem now well underſtood. It is in that, and not in the hopes and wiſhes of one party, or the fears or imaginations of another, that we are to look for the real exiſtence of theſe qualities, either in *form* or *ſubſtance*. If by the *form*, are meant thoſe acts which, it is ſaid, aſſimilate us to the Britiſh model, and the *ſubſtance*, an endeavor to reduce that form to a hereditary right of acting, then is it eaſily demonſtrated, that no ſuch form or ſubſtance either, has yet exiſted, or been attempted, as it relates to *monarchy*. The acts of our government, which have generally been ſaid to aſſimilate that government to the Britiſh model, ſuch, for inſtance, as the banking ſyſtem, exciſe laws, &c. were the acts of the repreſentatives of the people, who have eſcaped the cenſure paſt in that letter, of being in the deſign to introduce monarchy and ariſtocracy among us. One of the higheſt powers of the preſident, is, his negative on the acts of the repreſentatives of the people. Conſequently, if the *form* of the Britiſh government has been given us in thoſe acts, it has ariſen, as I ſuſpect it ever will, from the democratic and not the monarchic exertions of our fellow-citizens. And with reſpect to the ſubſtantiating that form, whatever may have been the wiſh, nothing of the ſort has yet been attempted certainly.

The eligibility of the ſame perſon to the office of preſident, ſucceſſively for life, is the only poſſible channel in our government, as it now ſtands, through which an approach to hereditary monarchy can ever be made. The late preſident, who has been accuſed of being at the head of all this deſign, it is to be remembered, came into office with more circumſtances in his favor, than ever can be expected to accompany any other man. Conſidered as the very father of thoſe liberties which our preſent government was meant to protect, he was twice elected by the *unanimous* voice of the people of America; and at the approach of the third election, the body of the people, who never ſtir but upon proper occaſions, and when ſtirred, move in an irreſiſtible torrent whichever way they incline, gave ſuch powerful proofs of their inclinations to re-elect him, with the ſame unanimous conſent, that not a candidate would have ventured forward as an elector againſt him, who valued his reputation with the people. Yet, this preſident, who has been accuſed of all this monarchical deſign, in ſpite of all thoſe ſtrong appearances in his favor, to the great aſtoniſhment and confuſion of his accuſers, retired to lead a private life under that tyranny which he had thus *laid the foundation of* in his public capacity.

No other man, it is almoſt certain, will ever be elected, with the ſame unanimous conſent; or ever twice elected, perhaps, in his whole life. How then the *ſubſtance* of the Britiſh government, in its *monarchical* feature, is to be brought upon us, as long as the preſent temper and government of America prevail, is difficult to be ſeen: and with reſpect to its ariſtocratic likeneſs, I ſee no way in which that is to be *ſubſtantiated*, except by a change of government, which is alone the wiſh, of thoſe who have pointed thoſe evils out.

An ariſtocracy, as I have always underſtood it, conſiſts in a diſtinct order of citizens elevated above the common maſs, by ſeparate and excluſive privileges, honors or titles. For the moſt part, theſe extraordinary privileges and diſtinctions have ariſen from, and been granted in conſequence of ſome *noble* atchievement; and have become hereditary from the willingneſs that mankind have to perpetuate the memory of great deeds, by continuing the credit and admiration of them down through a train of ſucceſſors, without being able to continue the qualities from whence thoſe noble deeds aroſe: Whence the members of thoſe families have acquired the appellation of *nobility*, with a continuance of all thoſe privileges and advantages granted to their anceſtors, with a variety of titles, emblematical of thoſe great actions. In America no ſeparate and excluſive benefits or privileges have yet been granted or attempted to be granted; and the preſent conſtitution of the United States expreſly provides [Art. I. Sec. IX.] that "no title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States." All offices and places of authority under that conſtitution, are expreſly by election, and only during good behaviour, to be judged of in moſt caſes, by thoſe who beſtow them. Hereditary ſucceſſion to any place of honor, profit, or truſt, is totally unknown to the preſent government of America. Where then the *form* of the Britiſh government, in its *ariſtocratic* feature, has been introduced into this country, or how a deſign to impoſe upon us its *ſubſtance* can ever be executed, except by that deſtruction of our preſent government which its enemies alone deſire, I am unable to find out. Whenever the *form* or *ſubſtance* either, of that government is *given* to us, it muſt be by the introduction of another conſtitution; it will not be the conſtitution that now exiſts, if it has in it thoſe qualities.

The introduction of the banking ſyſtem and exciſe laws, which are a part of the adminiſtration of our government, can have no immediate relation with, or tendency to monarchy and ariſtocracy, which would be a material part of its principles, that I can perceive. As well might we conclude, if a tyrannical monarchy ſhould paſs one or two laws in favor of the people, that it was one of the moſt democratic republics upon the earth. Great Britain, it muſt be remembered, as well as its banking ſyſtem and its exciſe laws, has its *magna charta* its *trial by jury* and its *habeas corpus* act. Why not ſay then, that becauſe that government has thoſe things, we ſhould expunge from our American ſyſtem, all *conſtitutional boundaries* and agreements between the people and their rulers, the *trial by jury*, and the writ of *habeas corpus*; otherwiſe, that theſe things too, *aſſimilate* us to the Britiſh *model*, and thereby render us *monarchical* and *ariſtocratic*?—Either that, or an acknowledgment that the Britiſh government is a perfect *democracy* and *republic*, muſt be the concluſion from this *mode* of *arguing* which has been adopted againſt the American government.

Admitting then, as I do, that it was the adminiſtration of our government, and not our conſtitution, that Mr. Jefferſon meant by that *form* which this *Anglo-Monarchico-Ariſtocratic* party had given us, and were endeavoring to *ſubſtantiate*, yet I muſt contend, that he has fairly and poſitively ſaid in the preceding part of the ſame ſentence, that our government is not a republican one; and therefore, does it aſtoniſh me exceedingly, that Mr. Jefferſon ſhould twice now have entered ſo highly into the adminiſtration of that government, of which he tho't ſo badly. Without making any comments however on this circumſtance, which would but too naturally produce a diſagreeable retort for the many unpleaſant things that are ſaid in that letter of the friends to the government, I ſhall conclude this paper, with juſt contraſting the part of the ſentence alluded to, with a part of the ſame gentleman's inauguration ſpeech as Vice-Preſident to the Senate, and leave every reader to comment for himſelf.

The words in the ſentence alluded to are theſe—"*Inſtead* of that noble love of liberty, and that *republican* government, &c"—Thoſe of the ſpeech are as follow: "I might here proceed, and with the greateſt truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the *conſtitution* of the United States, that I conſider the union of theſe ſtates as the firſt of bleſſings, and as the firſt of duties, the preſervation of that conſtitution which ſecures it."

This laſt certainly ſhews, at leaſt, that "our political ſituation," *had not* ſo "*prodigiouſly* changed" from "that *republican* government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," even on the 6th of March, 1797, which was long after his excellency's friend had *left us*, and a conſiderable time after the writing of the letter even, we may preſume; or, that Mr. Jefferſon had then become an admirer of a *monarchical* and *ariſtocratic* government!!

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, Auguſt 20, 1797.

ERRATA FOR AMERICANUS.

No. I. 5th parag. inſtead of "in capturing the property of neutral nations"—read, in taking the property of their enemy in the ſhips of neutral nations—and in the ſame parag. inſtead of "illegality of captors," read illegality of captures; and immediately after, inſtead of "the law of nations to which," read the law of nations which, &c.—No. II. 5th parag. inſtead of "were recommended as facts," read, were recommended as feats. 9th parag. inſtead of, "and with ſo much propriety," read, and with as much propriety—and in ſix lines after, between the words from and ſcene, add, of.

FREDERIC-TOWN, Auguſt 23.

Died, on the 12th inſt. on his plantation in York county, Pennſylvania, ANDREW SHRIVER, an old, reſpectable and independent farmer—he was near 85 years of age—left a widow of 87—lived in a ſtate of matrimony 66 years—65 of which paſſed on the farm on which he expired—He lived to ſee his offspring multiplied to a great number—9 children, 52 grand children, and 55 great grand children——in all *one hundred and ſixteen perſons.*

A few days ago, a perſon by the name of Robinſon, living near the Sulphur Spring, Berkely county, Virginia, put an end to his exiſtence, by hanging himſelf. This, it is ſaid, compleats the *half dozen* who have taken their own lives in this daſtardly manner, in Berkely country within 12 months.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 30.

Melancholy Accident.

On Thurſday laſt, Mr. Stephen Le Fevre, reſiding between this place and Rahway, having by miſtake eaten at dinner a *Toad Stool* (*agarius clypeatus* of botaniſts), with ſome common *Muſhrooms* (*agarius campeſtris*) was ſeized in the evening with indiſpoſition, and died the next morning.

Having heard more than once of accidents of this nature, we think the following receipt to try the quality of Muſhrooms will not be unacceptable—Take an Onion, Srip off the outer ſkin, and boil it with your Muſhrooms: If the onion becomes black or blue, there are certainly dangerous ones amongſt them; if it remains white, they are goods

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

MESSRS. M'CLEAN & LANG,

By giving the following a place in your impartial Gazette, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

In your Gazette of Tuesday last, you are pleased to censure the conduct of Captain Nathan Haley, of the ship Hare; but, as I conceive, upon a principle not sufficiently warranted, from a fair construction of his own letter to Mr. Isaac Clason, dated Dieppe, the 30th of April, 1797, you will therefore excuse me for attempting to correct your mistake, and shewing that he is not criminal in the eyes of thousands in America. But so far am I from justifying Haley, that I do not hesitate to pronounce him a consummate villain; yet I cannot agree with you, that his malignant hostility was chiefly directed against the United States. I cannot draw such an inference from his letter; and from the bold, audacious manner in which he avows his degraded principles, he is the more entitled to credit. He tells Mr. Clason, that last January, when he parted with him in London, for France, it was his determination to procure a French Commission, in hopes of getting revenge of his infernal enemies, (the British, of course) and that when he returned with the Commission, it was his intention to cut some vessel out of the Downs, but getting the command of the Hare from Mr. Clason, his purpose was suited, knowing that the principal part of her cargo belonged to his detested enemies, the English, and all ensured in London. This you construe, that "he meant to go on board some vessel for the express purpose of depredating on American property."—But the true construction is, that the whole being insured in London, he expected that the Underwriters there, would be the sole losers, and so far his revenge would be gratified; he says, his "intention was to have the cargo condemned, but had no idea of the ship sharing the same fate."

You again infer from his own declaration, that "under the pretence of fastening on the property of what he calls his "detested enemies," his object must be, and it is inferrable from his declaration, to seize wherever he meets it, the property of Americans."—This conclusion cannot be drawn from any declaration of his, for he expresly tells Mr. Clason, that were he to suffer shipwreck, him, or no other Republican, should suffer on his account.

Thus it is pretty evident, that Mr. Haley's malignity is pointed against Great-Britain, and not America. It is true, like all other Jacobins, he is no doubt an enemy to the government, and a pretended friend to the people; but what prospect he can have of overturning the government, by plundering its citizens, is not so reconcileable.—He, like thousands of others in America, is distracted with a spirit of revenge against the British nation:—to accomplish its destruction, all principles of justice and morality are set at defiance. In the wild incoherent state which such a disposition produces, even self-interest and reputation are insensibly sacrificed. Jacobins are the enemies of all established government and order in society, where they cannot ascend to paramount authority; and as it is impossible for them all to be raised to such stations, hence arises out of their jarring competitious for power, those most detestable of all tyrants, ANARCHY and CONFUSION. But Jacobins are not actuated wholly by malice; their malignity is strongly tempered with ambition—gratify that and insure their power, they will make tolerable mild despots; but where malice alone gets full possession of the heart, it admits of no palliative, nothing will satisfy short of the total destruction of whatever is the object of it.

I could almost venture to pledge myself for the Jacobins, that they will be very delicate for Haley's character: but I would not risque a cent upon the prudence of another class of enemies to Great Britain, who, like Haley himself, are solely instigated by the spirit of revenge.—This class, in point of number, are, perhaps, nearly equal to the Jacobins; and, though they can all cavil against Jacobinism, and make great professions of supporting the government, against the attacks of the democrats, they have always joined them, and many of them even exceeded the generality of the democrats, in their imprecations against Britain. Let these men be cautious how they speak of Capt. Haley; his conduct is a delineation of their principles; he has only done away what many of them would have done, and still would do, were it in their power. This act of his, may serve them as a looking-glass; from its reflection they may fairly see and examine the principles of their own hearts.

OBSERVATOR.

STONINGTON, August 28.

"In the severe storm, on Friday night the 18th inst. the house of Mr. Samuel Billings, of Stonington, was struck with lightning; it first entered the funnell of the chimney,—whence taking a direction to the gable end of the house, it shattered the roof very much,—went down the end of the house, stove a window to pieces, split the frame, and continued its course through into the kitchen, splitting a large post by the door.—Other branches of the lightning, proceeded down three smokes of the chimney, split a large log into four pieces, together with the hearth stones, turning them over; split into several pieces one of the sleepers of the lower floor, on which Mr. Billings and his wife had laid down; burst the floor boards off, breaking them in two, by the bed side, within one foot of the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Billings,—and even split the bedstead, that it fell, with no other injury to the two persons than the deprivation of their senses for about fifteen minutes."

Same night a barn of Mr. Gurdon Gifford, of Norwich, was set on fire by the lightning, which together with its valuable contents, viz. 12 tons of Hay, 100 shocks of Grain, a quantity of Flax, &c. were entirely consumed.

Last week a Mohegan Indian, sailor, named Joshua Ashbo, in a fit of intoxication attempting to step from a vessel in Tilly and Miller's dock, to the wharf, fell into the water and was drowned.

BOSTON, August 29.

Commotions continue to agitate France. Riots were frequent. Two happened at Bourdeaux about the 25th of July. The object to prevent the resuscitation of the system of terror, which was apprehended.—The story of hostilities between France and Austria, was founded on slight and accidental skirmishing—the effect of trifling circumstances unauthorized by any general officer and which was forgot almost as soon as known. The Preliminaries of peace between the two countries it is well known are signed. The definitives will be settled by a Congress. A degree of tardiness seem to mark the assembling of the Congress, but Buonaparte says, "Negociations continue," which must signify, that the work of the Congress is arranging and simplifying, of course, we presume, when that body meets, it will soon conclude the business.

The French privateer, mentioned in Friday's MERCURY. has sailed from Marblehead. We understand she is hovering round our harbors in the Bay, and has boarded several vessels, which have recently arrived.

Messrs. Printers,

Notwithstanding what has been said relative to the privateer lately arrived at Marblehead, of her "*innocent intentions*" in coming on this coast, it is a *fact* that a number of *American vessels* have been captured by the same privateers and sent to the Havannah, where they were sold without any condemnation taking place whatever.

FARNCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

July 1.

Barbe Marbois made a report upon the resolution relative to sending new agents of the directory to St. Domingo. He proved that it was impossible to save this important colony without a very active government, but he did not dissimilate that its fate depended entirely upon the choice which the directory should make. If they are good men it may again flourish: It is lost forever if they are bad. He employed himself afterwards in tracing to them in some degree the rout they will have to pursue to succeed in this delicate mission. They should seek, said he, rather the general interest than local prejudices; to ally mildness to firmness; and convince men, now habituated to a fatal independence, that the bonds of society are mild, and that the government is still paternal; to gain the hearts of the Spaniards who are Frenchmen in name only; to encourage *our allies* of the *United States*, against the arbitrary cruising to which their property has been incessantly the victim; "against a system of cruising, which, being authorized by no law, *is a real piracy.*"

July 7.

A member, in the name of the commission of the colonies, presented a resolution which authorizes the directory to send four agents to Cayenne and the Windward Islands.

Boissy.—I have reason to be astonished that the commission should present you a measure of this kind, without giving the motives. I request, before any thing is enacted, that a message should be addressed to the directory, to ask of them a state of the actual situation of Guadaloupe and Cayenne.

Bourdon.—I am not opposed to the sending the message, but I however insist upon the discussion of the subject. "Victor Hughes is recalled;" he has encouraged the cultivation of the colonies, but he has also established in them the reign of Terror, which cannot be maintained. All property has been struck by the hand of real seizure, and it is now important to put an end to such an order of things.—I vote for the resolution.

Dumolard.—Before we determine in favor of the adoption of the measure, we ought to know whether it is necessary, and to ask this question of the directory.—I support the opinion of Boissy.

Vaublanc.—Whatever may be the communications to be made by the directory, they will not in the least change the necessity of sending new agents to the colonies. The colonies not being placed under the constitutional reign before peace, we must insure to them a provisional government, which cannot be entrusted to any but agents. I vote for the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

Report of the Minister of Marine.

June 26.

Three Swedish vessels, one Danish, and one American, are carried into Carthagena, by l'Epervier, capt. Viaud. They were loaded with grain and brandy for enemy's ports.

July 1.

The American brig Maria, bound to Lisbon, is sent into Nantz.

July 5.

An American brig from Norfolk, for Lisbon, is taken by La Munche, of Rochelle.

The American vessel, Mercury, from Bremen, with tobacco, is taken by the Hydra, of Nantz.

The American brig Hero, laden with grain, is taken by the Intrepidity.

Many neutral vessels, taken by the English, have been cut out of Gibraltar by the Droits de l'Homme, and carried to Algeziras.

July 12.

The American vessel the Sight Hostey, has *been made* to enter the river of Nantz.

The Raven, American vessel, has been *conducted* to l'Orient.

The American brig Meria has *been made* to enter Minden.

The Williams, Campbell, American, has been *conducted* to Calais.

HAGUE, June 30.

Preparations for an expedition against England are still continued with the greatest activity at the Texel.

The last letters feom Dantzic state, that the king of Prussia has prohibited the importation into his states of all sorts of foreign tobacco—This news has caused the highest alarm among the tobacco merchants and manufactures at Amsterdam.

BALTIMORE, August 30.

AUTHENTIC.

Baltimore, August 28, 1797.

By the Commissioners of Health.

IN consequence of a report spread by the Philadelphia papers and others, that the yellow fever had made its appearance on Fell's Point, the physicians of the town and Point, agreeably to the invitation given, generally attended a meeting of the board, held at the Exchange yesterday morning, for the purpose of a full investigation of said report, who invidually gave information, that not a single instance of the YELLOW FEVER, or other contagious disease, had made its appearance amongst any of their patients, *and that the inhabitants generally enjoyed a better state of health than was customary for them at this season of the year.*

A woman lately from Philadelphia, on a visit to this city, had occasioned some uneasiness, but is now on the recovery.

In order to remove all doubt respecting that particular part of the city, concerning which the rumor was raised, the board requested three attending physicians, residing in the western part of the city, to visit the eastern part, called Fell's Point, to enquire into the state of the sick, which service they cheerfully performed, and communicated the following report:

To the Commissioners *of* Health.

Gentlemen,

Agreeably to your request, we yesterday afternoon visited a number of sick at Fell's Point, and are happy in assuring you, that we discovered nothing like a malignant, contagious, or yellow fever—*the patients we saw all labored under the common bilious remittent, and will generally recover with common attention. We therefore can very confidently say, that we do not think that there is at present any cause of alarm.*

LYDE GOODWIN,
DANIEL MOORES,
JNO. B. DAVIDGE.

Published by order of the board,
Jos. TOWNSEND, Clerk.

Baltimore, Aug. 29.

NORFOLK, August 26.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Betsey, captain Clark, 31 days from Martinique, and 25 days from Tortola: sailed under convoy of the Bellona of 74, the Chatham of 44 guns, and several lighter armed vessels. Under the lee of Guadaloupe several French privateers got amongst the fleet, and captured one brig. On Wednesday last, near the Capes, spoke a sloop that had part of the crew of the Winnifred of Richmond, taken on her homeward passage from Antigua; also the crew of the brig Peace of Providence, taken on her homeward passage from Surinam. The sloop was bound to New York.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2.

DIED—Mr. JOHN WEST, Lumber-Merchant, in Vine-street.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

2d September in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Israel Canfield, from Wm. Norris's, No. 4, Mead Alley.

John Toy, Spruce corner Water street.

Robert McGowan, from Henry Martin's corner South and Penn streets.

Mrs. Margaret McCleoa, Mead Alley, above Norris's.

Mrs. Sarah Riley, Relief alley, between Second and Front street.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Frazier's, Front, three doors from Lombard.

Mrs. Parkes, Front, corner of Hoover's alley.

DISCHARGED.

Robert Fee, admitted 26th ult.
John Bayman, 20th

DEAD—NONE.

Remaining last report	16
Admitted	7
	23
Discharged	2
Remains in Hospital,	21
Convalescents 5	
Sick 16	
22, four of whom are dangerous.	

STEPHEN GERARD,
(Signed.) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercatile house in Providence, Rhode-Island, to a gentleman in this city, dated 25th ult.

"This town has unhappily been visited by that most alarming disorder, the Yellow Fever; and eleven persons have fallen victims in the course of the last eight days,—but as no new subjects are taken down, and three or four, who were quite unwell, are recovering; there is good reason to flatter ourselves that we have seen the worst of it. This contagious disorder, was brought here by a vessel from Nichola Mole."

Mr. Fenno, is it not astonishing, after such repeated proofs of its importation, to find some of the Faculty remains so stubborn, as still to contend that, the disorder is generated in this country, thereby making those upon the look-out, less vigilant in their duty.

Within the last three days the following accidents have happened:—A boy, about ten years old, fell from a tree, and broke his arm; and a man fell from the yard-arm of a schooner, and hurt his head very badly. They were both carried to the Pennsylvania hospital, and are in a fair way of doing well. Also, at the said hospital, a scaffold gave way, in the long entry of the new building, directly over the arched door, up stairs, by which means four labourers, two of them white and two black, fell about 25 feet to the lower floor, with their hods of brick and a quantity of mortar—by this accident one of the white men had his thigh and jaw-bone broke, and received several wounds—he lived about 8 hours, during which time he never spoke—he has left a wife and one child: the other white man and the two blacks were badly bruised, but no bones broke. This sad misfortune ought to be an instructive lesson to carpenters and masons to see that their scaffolding is made secure.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

July 12.

The house in a Committee of supply.

Mr. Pitt moved, that the sum of 38,454l. 14s. 3d¾ be granted to defray the sum which the commissioners for settling the American claims have awarded; and for defraying the expence of that commission.

Sir W. Pulteny wished to know whether any sums had awarded to British claimants?

Mr. Pitt replied, that matters were now in a train of negociation, but nothing as yet was definitively settled.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The report of the insolvent Debtors' bill was brought up and read.

Mr. Serjeant Adair called to the recollection of the House, that eight persons who were Quakers had been long confined in York gaol for non-payment of tithes, at the suit of the Rev. George Markham, rector of Charlton, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. These unfortunate persons must lie in gaol for an indefinite term, because they could not conform to the provisions of the bill. He therefore proposed a clause to extend relief to them. The clause was adopted, and made part of the bill.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

The ship North America, Capt. Coffin, 47 days from Londonderry, is arrived at New-Castle, with 350 passengers, all well. They will be landed at Wilmington.

Aug 27, at 6, P. M. spoke the ship Assistance, 50 gun ship, in company with the Andromeda, long. 72, with the brig Faithful, of Philadelphia, which they had captured a few hours before. The Assistance pressed 27 passengers.

Capt. Potter of the snow Sarah arrived at Wilmington, Delaware, from Windsor, N. S. informs, that on the 26th ult. spoke a sloop from New-Providence, bound to Rhode Island, the master of which told capt. Potter, that an American East-Indiaman. which had been captured about eight weeks ago by the French, and afterwards retaken by the British, was lying in New-Providence when the sloop sailed.

(The above is supposed to be the Asia.)

The brig Phœnix, Sellers, of this port, on her passage from Port-au-Prince home, is lost on Cape Hatteras—cargo saved.

The brig Sally, Brown, of Norfolk, from Jeremie to this port has put into the Chesapeak, after being chasad by an armed schr. off Chincoteague.

The snow Boston, Dougherty, from hence to Cape Nichola Mole, is taken and sent into Jean Rabel—vessel and cargo condemned.

The brig Peggy, of this port, was cast away on the 25th ult. on the Caicos—capt. and crew saved.

The schr. Eutaw, Brewster, from Cape Francois, has gone up to Burlington, to finish her quarantine.

The Ship Asia is certainly re-captured, and carried into New-Providence.

Wilmington (Del.) Aug. 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Boyne, of New-York, captain Ferret, 12 weeks from Amsterdam, with 94 passengers.

New-York, September 1.

ARRIVED. Days

Sch'r Argus, Allyn, Havannah
Weymouth, Guthkie, Philadelphia
Sloop Maria, King, do.

On Sunday, July 2, Scilly Island bearing North, distant 6 leagues, Capt. Hodges was boarded by a French brig, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, called La Bone Order, Capt. Tobateorston, belonging to Cherbourg, who detained me one hour, treated me very politely, and permitted me to proceed on my voyage; but informed me that if I had not took the precaution I did, to get all the property swore to, before a Notary, and signed by Mr. Rufus King, our Minister in London, that he actually should have taken me into France, or if they had been signed by Mr. Johnson, for that they had every reason to suspect that he had covered English property out of London.

New-London, August 30.

Arrived, sloop Prosperia, Asa Williams from St. Pierre. The following is extracted from his log-book.

August 12, in lat. 29, long. 67, spoke brig Florida, of Philadelphia, bound to St. Domingo. At. 6, P. M. saw a brig and schr. bearing down for us; at 10, the schr. brought us to, and proved to be a French privateer, on board of which capt. Williams was ordered with his papers; after which 4 Frenchmen were sent on board his vessel, who said she was from Martinique, and declared her a good prize. But as they had taken so many prizes, they were unable to man another and take care of their prisoners: They therefore dismissed capt. Williams on condition of his taking their prisoners on board. They have taken the ship America, Shallcross, of Philadelphia, from St. Christopher's; brig Commerce, Reynold's of do. bound to West Indies; and schr. Nancy, P. Harding, from Norfolk, for the Mole. They took from us a cask of rum, add gave us in return two barrels of bread. While she had us in tow, saw a schr. bearing down upon us. The privateer stood for her, and on coming within shot, was saluted with a few guns from the schooner, which made her put about and make all the sail she could. The prisoners put on board capt, W. were 22.

Arrived ship Charlotte, Fitch of this port. Was bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam, with freight. Put in here on account of the mate and some of the hands being sick, and unable to do duty; 12 days out.—Back of Long-Island, spoke a privateer brig of 16 guns. On the 24th, spoke ship Juno, 76 days from Amsterdam, for New-York. 26th, off Montock, spoke a brig from Halifax, for New York.

Aug 29, Sailed, ship Charlotte, Fitch, for Amsterdam, with passengers.

BLOOMSBURY.

To be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

ON Friday, the eighth day of September inst. between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of WM. HAY, inkeeper, in Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey, that elegant seat called BLOOMSBURY, the seat of the late JOHN COX, Esq. deceased, with the appurtenances; containing 400 acres of Land, with a suitable proportion of arable, meadow, and wood land. The principal mansion house is within a half a mile of Trenton, and on the river Delaware. The situation and improvement of this estate is such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city.—The terms will be made easy, as a great part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser for a liberal term of credit, on giving satisfactory security Attendance will be given on behalf of the subscribers, who can make an indisputable title for the premises.

Esther Cox,
John Stevens,
Matthias Barton.

September 2. dt7th

Notice.

SAMUEL RICHARDET,

BEGS leave to inform the Merchants and his friends, that he will shut up the City Tavern and Exchange on Thursday next, during the prevailing disorder; the great body of merchants having left frequenting the same for some days.

Aug. 30. d2t

THE SALE OF NOTES,

Advertised for the first of September is postponed until further notice

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

Aug. 30. 3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY NDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or, to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. cot

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8 Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2 Musicians, do.	
10 Sergeants vests	
126 Privates coats	
126 Privates vests	
64 Sergeants coats	Artillerists & Engineers.
32 Musicians, do.	
96 Sergeants vests	
192 Woolen overalls	
192 Linen overalls	
936 Privates coats	
936 do. vests	
1872 Woolen overalls	
1872 Linen do.	
144 Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72 Musicians, do.	
216 Sergeants vests	
432 Linen overalls	
432 Woolen do.	
1893 Privates coats	
1892 do. vests	
3784 Woolen overalls	
3784 Linen do.	

1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks
2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches
3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair shoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2
4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as soon as the article shall be delivered, and passed inspection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

cot11thSep.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company." mation of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made —they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th MAY, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For ſale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.

Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commiſſioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN purſuance of an ordinance from the ſelect and common councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt, appointing the city commiſſioners, and preſcribing their duties, ſection 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five diſtricts, each to be under the ſuperintendance of one of the city commiſſioners, who is to be individually reſponſible for the cleanlineſs of the ſame, and are as follow.

Driſtrict No. 1. From the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendenee of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of High-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, under the ſuperintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-ſtreet to be in common.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the city commiſſioners is held at the Old Court Houſe, in High-ſtreet, every Tueſday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eo1m

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In purſuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commiſſioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the ſaid City Commiſſioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horſes.

In Vine-ſtreet, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on both ſides.

Saſſafras, High, Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, eaſtward of Front-ſtreet, on the north ſide only.

Mulberry-ſtreet, ſouth ſide from Front to Third-ſtreet.

Front-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Vine-ſtreet to Elfrith's alley.

Front-ſtreet, from oppoſite to Black Horſe alley to Hamilton's ſtores, eaſt ſide.

Water-ſtreet, weſt ſide from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's ſtores to Pine-ſtreet.

Penn-ſtreet from Pine to Cedar-ſtreet, weſt ſide.

Drawbridge, north ſide, eaſt of Front-ſtreet.

Spruce, Pine and South ſtreets, eaſt of Front ſtreet, ſouth ſide.

Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the flag ſtone croſſings, eaſt ſide, oppoſite George Orkley's.

Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine ſtreets, weſt ſide.

Fifth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide from Cheſnut to Mulberry ſtreets.

Saſſafras-ſtreet, from Third to Fourth-ſtreet, eaſt ſide.

No dray or horſe to ſtand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-ſtreet, north ſide from Fourth to Fifth ſtreets.

Fifth-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, weſt.

Branch-ſtreet, north ſide, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

July 14. mw&fim

A Literary Treat.

Juſt publiſhed, handſomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a ſequel to the hiſtory of John Bull, the Clothier—In a ſeries of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political tranſactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, ſhews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Siſter Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Miſtreſs, the Old Conſtitution
His new Wife, the National Repreſentation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foreſters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampſhire
John Codline, Maſſachuſetts
Humphrey Plowſhare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Iſland
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæſar, New-Jerſey
William Broadbrim, Pennſylvania
Caſſimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandſon, George Waſhington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truſty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining ſatirical hiſtory of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great ſhare of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the preſent time, and characteriſes thoſe late political tranſactions which have cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookſeller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market ſtreet.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which, added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices. The following are among the lateſt publications.

Veſey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Cheſnut-Street,
Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting Houſe to No. 45, South Fifth-ſtreet.

Auguſt 2. w&ſ6t

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe			20,000 dollars,
& caſh 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto 15,000	& caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000	& caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000	& caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000	& caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000	& caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do. 5,000	each, are	-	10,000
10 do. 1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do. 500	-	-	10,000
00 do. 100	-	-	10,000
200 do. 50	-	-	10,000
400 do. 25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do. 20		-	20,000
15,000 do. 10		-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otſego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themſelves, by fabricating titles to ſundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large ſums of money have been paid to thoſe fraudulent men, by innocent purchaſers: It is therefore juſt that public information ſhould be given, to the end, that the injured may ſeek redreſs while the men have property, and are to be found. Thoſe who have been diſcovered are Truman Harriſon, Joſeph Witcomb, ſaid now to reſide in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and ſeveral others who go under fictitious names. It is ſuppoſed that the lands offered for ſale on thoſe fabricated titles, are at leaſt worth fifty thouſand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otſego patent, thouſand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, ſame patent, thouſand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is ſome grounds to ſuppoſe that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public againſt purchaſing thoſe lands, as alſo to deprive thoſe men in future from impoſing on individuals, which their education and addreſs have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a ſhopkeeper of ſome note in this country.

The following affidavits will ſet in a clear point of view the wickedneſs of thoſe men, which when the public have peruſed, will induce them to excuſe the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otſego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otſego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harriſon, of the ſame County, to ſign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otſego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the ſaid Joſeph and Truman did perſuade me to do this againſt my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or ſet back two years ſo as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no ſuch perſon there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came perſonally before me, Thomas Kelly, the ſubſcriber to the above affidavit, and made ſolemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a perſon by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his ſolemn oath did ſay, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, ſome time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thouſand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promiſed this deponent a ſhare of the profits, on the ſale of ſaid lands, for his ſo doing; and that they made application ſeveral times for the ſame purpoſe, which ſervices this deponent as often refuſed, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no ſuch thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends ſeveral times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Juſtice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow of Mr. Dubney Miner, in whoſe name he has been advertiſed in the Richmond newſpapers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarm all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and maſters of veſſels and others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N.B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs.

A.D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 ſouth Second-ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second ſtreet,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookſeller, No. 52, South Second-ſtreet,

The Pennſylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinſon, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholſon, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Books. Alſo, Stationary, retail and by the package, well aſſorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, General Agent for aſſiſting Britiſh creditors, and ſuch particular agents as they may ſpecially authorize, in proſecuting their claims before the commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his houſe the ſouth eaſt corner of Cheſnut and fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or inſtructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpoſe of bringing forward the ſame agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to preſcribe.

And as it will be for the intereſt of all concerned, that the ſeveral claims be ſo ſtated, and ſupported, as to prevent the delay which would ariſe from the neceſſity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from perſons reſiding at a diſtance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of thoſe, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the proſecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all ſuch claims ought in particular to ſet forth—

1ſt. The proper deſcription and ſituation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, reſpectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the proviſion, operation or defect of law, the deciſions and practice of courts, or reſtraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in queſtion.

4th. The loſs and damage incurred or ſuſtained, in conſequence of ſuch impediments, whether the ſame may have ariſen from the inſolveney, change of ſituation, or death of the debtor, the loſs of legal remedy from laple of time, or other cauſes impairing the value and ſecurity of the debt, which would not have ſo operated if ſuch impediments had not exiſted.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reaſons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary courſe of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation" for the loſſes and dameges ſo ſuſtained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to ſuggeſt that the ſeveral claims ought to be accompanied and ſupported by the affidavits of the claimants duly ſworn and regularly atteſted, both as to the exiſtence of the debts claimed, and ſuch other circumſtances as may be within their own knowledge reſpectively. And wherever the claimants in ſtating the nature of their evidence (which muſt in every inſtance be the beſt of which the caſe is capable) have occaſion to refer to the teſtimony of witneſſes, it will be proper to apprize the general agent of the names and places of reſidence of ſuch witneſſes and the facts to be eſtabliſhed by their teſtimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tvern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction wiih the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 2tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. 3imſ

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

No. 183.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemiſt's Pocket Companion, "being a Deſcription of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philoſophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any perſon may perform an endleſs variety of "amuſing and inſtructing Experiments, deſign-"ed for the uſe of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemiſtry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the Univerſity of "Pennſylvania, Preſident of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At preſent every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemiſtry, is but a ſmall part of a ſyſ-"tem of natural knowledge.

Prieſtly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 18. d3t—wstf

No. 188.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty ſixth day of July, in the twenty ſecond year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Obſervations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The Hiſtory of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of ſpeculation, againſt Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treaſury, is fully refuted—"Written by himſelf."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was preſented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, at the inſtance of James Short, praying the Court to ſupply a loſt deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morriſon, James Morriſon, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morriſon, deceaſed, for ſix hundred ——— acres of Land, ſituate in Menallen townſhip, in the county of York:—All perſons who have any objections to make to the object of the ſaid petition are deſired to attend at the Court Houſe, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwiſe the loſt deed will be ſupplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot85

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday laſt, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a ſlim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fuſtian coatee and trowſers, a high crowned hat, fine ſhoes &c.

Allan Mellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a thick ſet clumſy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a ſailor's blue jacket lined with ſwanſkin, dark ſtriped veſt, fuſtian trowſers, high crowned hat, coarſe ſhoes, &c.; each of them had ſeveral ſhirts and ſeveral other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-ſtreet.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suſſex, ſtate of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to ſell a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-ſtreet, ſixteen feet, and in depth, ſouthward, ſeventy five feet, bounded on the north ſide by Vine-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the ſouth by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the weſt by another lot then about to be granted to Joſeph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all perſons againſt purchaſing the above deſcribed property, the ſame having been mortgaged by the ſaid Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 eo2w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the ſecond day of this inſt. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, ſtriped purple trowſers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The ſaid fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t